

# THE INTER-URBAN SENTINEL

Devoted to the Interests of Tropico, Burbank, Glendale and the San Fernando Valley

VOI. I.

## TRUSTEES' MEETING

The Board of Trustees of the city of Tropico met in regular session at the city hall, Tropico Bank building at 7:30 p.m., Thursday, May 18.

Members and officers all present.

Minutes of last regular meeting read and approved as read.

Communications from Southern California Gas Co. asking permit to make excavations in certain streets, referred to Trustee Webster, with instructions to grant permit on applicant's complying with requirements of ordinance.

Petition for sidewalk on Brand boulevard from Grace court to Park avenue received, and City Engineer directed to take up the matter with petitioners.

Matter of bids for street sprinkling continued.

City Engineer reported difficulty of laying out street on Glendale avenue by reason of its varying width. In former attempts to widen the street concessions with a view to uniformity in the width had not been observed. In some cases it was off nine feet. Especially on the east side.

Demand of Mr. Shuey for \$65 for safe sold the city taken up and allowed.

Ordinance regulating street work by private contractor and fixing penalty for its violation, read a first time.

Ordinance adopting specifications for cement curbing read a third time and passed.

City Engineer reported in favor of a bridge on Reposea court on the opening of the street at the southeasterly end of the proposed bridge, through to Heide court.

City Attorney instructed to prepare an ordinance changing the name of Reposea court and Heide court to Cypress street.

In matter of opening Brand boulevard, City Attorney requested to furnish map designating distance of points of intersection of Pacific Electric railway right-of-way with lot corners.

Ordinance establishing grade of Central avenue read a second time and laid over for third reading.

Adjourned.

## RECORDER'S COURT

Twenty-eight cases of violation of the city speed and vehicle light ordinance have been brought in the City Recorder's court. The aggregate of fines imposed and collected is \$215. Out of this sum the Recorder gets \$3.00 in each case, amounting in all to \$84.00; the "auto-cops," at 40 cents an hour while on duty, \$53.20, leaving to the city \$77.80.

## ELDER ESHELMAN LEAVES FOR THE EAST

## Takes Educational Matter About Tropico Along

Elder M. M. Eshelman of the Tropico Church of the Brethren left for the great Annual Conference of the church in the United States soon to come at St. Joseph, Missouri, on Wednesday last. He will be gone seven weeks. In the course of his journeys he will visit friends in Topeka, Wichita, Ottawa and other points in Kansas. He took with him a number of Sentinel supplements with the panorama view of Tropico, which he will frame and put up in a prominent place in St. Joseph and in the railway stations of the places he visits.

No man appreciates more highly the attractions and advantages of Tropico and vicinity than Elder Eshelman, and no man will do more than he to get the people to know of them.

## VANDALISM

Vandals entered the new Valdez residence on corner of El Bonito and Gardena streets Sunday night, hacked the fine finish and otherwise damaged property to a serious extent. Culprits not discovered.

Creatures of the same mean spirit have done similar deeds of exasperating injury to Ben Elgin's new Swiss chalet on El Bonito street, about completed.

Tropico vs. West Glendale is the title of a strenuous game between school boys at baseball on the Tropico home grounds on Tuesday afternoon, resulting in a score of 14 to 8 in favor of Tropico Kids.

FOR SALE—Twenty bronze turkeys, 25 cents per lb., lot; 40 thoroughbred two weeks' old ducklings, 30 cents each. 1320 San Fernando Road.

## LOCAL NOTES AND BRIEFS

Patrons of the Sentinel will please take notice that, for convenience sake, we have changed our day of publication from Saturday to Thursday.

Just received a large stock of Nyal remedies at Story's Pharmacy.

If you want your business to become known, advertise in the Sentinel.

Great fun to be alive and live in Tropico these glorious days of roses and strawberry short cake.

Everybody reads the Sentinel. It gets into every home and reaches every business man and housewife.

Fresh cutting of alfalfa hay ready for delivery. Price right. Order now. Bernard Cook, Phone Glendale 278J.

Wanted—Girls at the factory of the Los Angeles Basket Company. Phone Sunset Glendale 140-R. Home, Glendale 434.

Sewing machines sold on easy monthly or weekly payments. Liberal discount for cash. Look for the red S. 1102 Fourth Street, Glendale. E. J. UPHAM.

Mrs. Luella Marden Bullis returned from her attendance at Stanford Commencement and visit to her brother at Oakland, Monday morning.

The theme of Rev. Theo. Hopping's sermon at Presbyterian Church of Tropico on Sunday next, in recognition of coming Memorial Day, will be "National Security."

Order your ice by phone from Tropic Ice and Express Co. Mr. Van Meter now has two teams in the field and can fill orders without any delay. He makes a specialty of local and Los Angeles expressing. Phones: Home 523; Glendale 291.

Let the public know what you have to sell. Your advertisement in the Sentinel will reach more people for less money than in any other advertising medium. For rates call up Glendale 24, party R.

Birdseye view of Tropico and vicinity, in Sentinel Supplement, half-tone engraving, furnished subscribers on application. Send it "back East" and show your friends where you are and where to come.

The eight-hour law for women went into effect on Monday last, and the large dry-goods store of Los Angeles have arranged for the observance. They have decided to open at 9:00 a.m. and close at 5:30 p.m., allowing 45 minutes for lunch.

Attention is called to the advertisement of Morgan's Sanitary Dairy, elsewhere in the Sentinel. This establishment is completely equipped with all modern methods of sanitation in the care and distribution of milk. It deserves the generous patronage it is receiving.

Elder M. M. Eshelman had for Sunday guests, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Keeler, with their son and daughter, of Covena; Mrs. J. E. Kindig and daughter of Redondo; Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Eshelman of Soldiers' Home; and Miss Emily Perry and Charles Eshelman, of Los Angeles.

FOR SALE—The beautiful bungalow, strictly modern in all its appointments, water, gas, electric lighting and sanitary plumbing, six delightful rooms, kitchen, model of convenience, on Gardena street opposite west end of Cerritos avenue, Richard tract. Price \$2800; easy terms. See B. W. Richardson.

Mrs. Elknah W. Richardson and daughter, Eulalia, returned from Leeland Stanford Junior University Commencement on Tuesday noon via steamer Yale. Our interest in the program of commencement exercises centers in a paragraph noting the degree of Master of Arts to Eulalia Richardson, Tropico, her thesis being A Study in Physics.

Just received a large stock of Nyal remedies at Story's Pharmacy.

TROPICO, CALIFORNIA, THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1911

NO. 14

## BURBANK BRIEFS

The patriot on whom Reverend Henry may have had his mind is easy guessing.

The fun of numerous other "stunts" was quite as entertaining.

The decorations of streets, stores and dwellings were truly resplendent.

Everybody was given a good time and left the joyous occasion with none but the best wishes for jewel-named Glendale.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Thomas of Whittier visited the week end at Mrs. Tom King's.

The Burbank dancing club held their regular dance in the I. O. F. hall Saturday night.

Mr. and Mrs. Al Young and son, spent Sunday at Malibu ranch.

Miss Alpha Thedaker of Burbank, visited with her brother at Bakersfield the last of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Young visited friends at Sherman Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Miller of Los Angeles, visited their parents on Sunday.

Mrs. J. Erickson and daughter, spent Sunday in Los Angeles.

Mrs. D. L. Hutton of Chicago, is visiting Mrs. Harvey Burroughs.

Mrs. B. A. Kendall is spending a few days with her sister, Mrs. F. Moffat in Los Angeles.

The Burbank team played baseball with Lankershim Sunday. The score was 9 to 7 in favor of Lankershim.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Swain spent Saturday and Sunday in Los Angeles.

Miss Wanda Griffin spent Saturday and Sunday with friends in Burbank.

Mr. George Merrill, wife and children, of Van Nuys, spent Sunday with Mrs. M. E. Sallee.

Miss Alma Herberger of Los Angeles, visited with her parents Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Fawkes will attend a musical given by Mr. and Mrs. Gwynn at their home in Lankershim, on Sunday from two till five.

The Freshmen and Sophomore classes of B. H. S. enjoyed a hay ride to the river Friday evening.

The board of supervisors and about 150 of the Burbank people had a meeting at the home of J. W. Fawkes to discuss the boundaries for the incorporation of the sixth class, on Thursday. After some very heated arguments, it was proposed to go and take a ride in the Fawkes aerial trolley car. All seemed to be delighted with the running of the car, after which light refreshments were served.

Mrs. N. M. Melrose spent a few days with L. B. Taylor's.

Mrs. W. E. Kreuger spent several days in Acton.

The Alhambra high school boys defeated our boys in baseball Saturday last on our grounds. Score 4 to 2.

Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Mouffe spent Sunday at the home of L. B. Taylor.

Mrs. D. A. Pennington has gone to Perry for an extended visit.

Mr. Small of Los Angeles visited the high school on Wednesday.

Mrs. Henry Nicolas left Tuesday on a trip to the east.

Mr. N. J. Burton and friends, spent Monday at Venice.

Miss Helen Shepherd of Los Angeles, spent the week end with her cousin, Beulah Edgerly.

Miss Lucile Thompson and Benton Trout spent Sunday at the beaches.

Mr. and Mrs. Cumber have moved into their new house on Olive avenue.

Misses Doris Stine, Hazel Everett, Ruth Pierce, Helen Tupper, and Myrtle Woods, of Glendale, visited in Burbank Tuesday.

Mrs. Outh of Glendale, visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Graham on Tuesday. About thirty ladies were present and a good time was enjoyed by all.

## BURBANK PETITION FOR INCORPORATION POSTPONED

Just how much property will be included in the proposed city of Burbank will not be decided for two weeks. The incorporation petition came up for hearing Monday, along with numerous protests, but Supervisor Manning was not with the other members of the board when they went over the territory last Thursday, and the postponement was to give him time to make a personal investigation.

In the meantime the board will complete arrangements with the Southern Pacific to put in a crossing on Fifth street, Burbank, thereby saving the new town that much trouble.

There is considerable opposition to taking in territory west of the railroad tracks, but Supervisor Pridham, in whose district it lies, told the protestants today that he thought a part of that territory, at least, should be included within the proposed city limits, particularly a strip along the west side of the Southern Pacific Railway, as it will be valuable for warehouse and manufacturing sites in the near future. However, he thought the good people of Burbank should get together and agree upon the proposition, and avoid the unpleasant scrap that attended the incorporation of Tropico.

Then, too, he thought the petitioners and protestants alike should take into consideration the matter of prospective annexation to or consolidation with Los Angeles, in which it would all ultimately end.

## Tropico Mercantile Co. Groceries

### Dry Goods, Notions and Shoes

### VEGETABLES CANNED

Asparagus, per can.....	25c
Mushrooms, per can.....	30c
Peas, French, per can.....	30c
Peas, Extra, per can.....	25c
Peas, Extra Slashed, per can.....	25c
Peas, Sifted, per can.....	20c
Peas, Early June, 2 cans.....	25c
Peas, Soaked, 3 cans.....	25c
Baked Beans, No. 1, 3 cans.....	25c
Baked Beans, No. 2, 2 cans.....	25c
Baked Beans, No. 3, 2 cans.....	35c
Succotash, 2 cans.....	25c
Western Corn, per can.....	10c
Western Corn, per doz.....	\$1.10
Maine Corn, 2 cans.....	25c
Maine Corn, per doz.....	\$1.45
Tomatoes, 3 cans.....	25c
Tomatoes, whole Pack, 2 cans.....	25c
Tomatoes, Chili, per can.....	10c
Peeled Green Chili, per can.....	10c
Pimientos, Morrone's, per can.....	10c

### FISH

Salmon Bellies, 2 for.....	15c
Shrimp, 2 cans.....	25c
Codfish Middles, per lb.....	15c
Clam Chowder, per can.....	10c
Lobster, per can.....	25c
Mackerel, per can.....	20c
Clams, minced.....	10c

Bank of Tropico	Paid up Capital \$25,000
OFFICERS	
President . . . . .	DAN CAMPBELL
Vice-President . . . . .	B. W. RICHARDSON
Cashier . . . . .	JOHN A. LOGAN
DIRECTORS	
DAN CAMPBELL	B. W. RICHARDSON
NORTON C. WELLS	ANDY STEPHENSON
W. H. BULLIS	
OPENED FOR BUSINESS	
September 12, 1910 with Deposits . . . . .	\$5,000
Deposits February 23, 1911 . . . . .	\$67,000

## Tropico Market

ANDY STEPHENSON, Prop.

### Fresh and Salt Meats

#### MEAT THE VERY BEST

#### PRICES LOW AS ANY IN THE VALLEY

SUNSET 291

HOME 523

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# THE INTERURBAN SENTINEL

## INTER-URBAN SENTINEL

Published Weekly, in the Interest of Tropico and Surrounding Territory.

Subscription Rates; Single Subscriptions, \$1.50 Per Year; Six Months \$1.00.

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Liners, 5c per line, each Insertion. Reading Notices, 5c per line.

Items of Interest and Communications Will Be Gladly Received.

Residence Phone, Sunset 399R.

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N. C. Burch, Editor.

H. W. Melrose, Business Manager.

Sunset Phone 24-R.

TROPICO, CAL., MAY 25, 1911

Still "sulking" in your tent?" That will never do. Come out and help boost; you will not only feel but be, the better for it.

The Massachusetts Senate has voted down the proposed income tax amendment to the United States Constitution by one vote.

The process of proving its incorporation as a city to have been worth while is gently unfolding itself to the good people of Tropico.

Three Ohio State Senators, two Representatives, and the sergeant at arms of the Senate are indicted for soliciting and accepting bribes.

Charles F. Leach, formerly Collector of Customs at Cleveland, has instituted a suit for \$100,000 damages for libel against Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh.

Anxiety was manifested on the part of some, during the campaign for the city's incorporation, lest the Board of Trustees would be destitute of funds for meeting expenses of government. Occasion for solicited on that score has vanished.

The Los Angeles Board of Public Works, Public Service Commission, and City Attorney all join in hostility to any annexation project before July 1, 1911, at which time the law provides that new city territory shall bear its proportion of taxes for public works.

The Sentinel's Panoramic View of the city of Tropico, is accorded the unstinted admiration of everybody.

Rev. Theodore Hopping of West Glendale is filling the pulpit of the Tropico Presbyterians in the absence of Pastor Hatch. "Jesus' Force of Character," the subject of Sunday's sermon, was strong and forceful.

South Pasadena is preparing for the consolidation of that city with Los Angeles, thus inclosing all sides of the Arroyo Seco within the city limits to the Pasadena line and making the beginning of the great Arroyo Park system possible under the assessment plan, though this is an ultimate and not an immediate purpose.

The findings of an investigating committee of the Illinois legislature are that Lorimer obtained his seat in the United States Senate by bribery and corruption. With any jury less ordinary than the Senate of the United States that would be sufficient finding of fact upon which to base a presumptory judgment of immediate expulsion.

A torrid wave for Chicago this early in the year. Smothering in May, sweltering in June, suffocating in July, with death and despair in August. The only avenue of escape is on a tourist ticket to Tropico and environments. In the name of suffering humanity, we bid these people get the ticket and start at once.

In an opinion handed down last week by the Supreme Court of California, it is justly held that a common carrier of persons is liable in damages resulting from the negligent acts of its servants, even if the passenger claiming such damages is traveling on a free pass at the time, by the terms of his acceptance of which, and in consideration of its issuance, he thereby agrees to release such carrier from liability for any inquiries he may sustain by reason of such negligence. Immunity from damage, under contract, stipulations won't work any more.

## LOS ANGELES ANNEXATION TERMS

The petition for annexation to Los Angeles of territory south of the southern limits of the cities of Tropico and Eagle Rock, now pending before the Los Angeles City Council, is to be withdrawn, or not pressed, before the first of July next. At that time the law passed at the last session of the legislature will go into effect; the law which provides that territory annexed to Los Angeles thereafter shall share equally with all other city territory, old and new alike, in the burdens as well as benefits of city taxation, which is no more than just. Any people expecting "something for nothing" deserve to be turned down, and this law will do that thing automatically.

In the meantime, territory whose people are ready and willing to bear their proportion of the big city's burden of taxes for a share of the benefits they are to buy, will be about bestirring themselves with annexation or consolidation petitions.

### BELVIDERE OPPOSES ANNEXATION TO LOS ANGELES

Proceedings for the consolidation of contiguous municipal corporations are initiated by petition in each of such cities, and are acted upon simultaneously by the electors of each separately.

### THE STREETS AND AVENUES OF TROPICO

#### That Must be Opened and Improved at Once

#### Access to Great Griffith Park Imperative

Glendale avenue, Brand boulevard, Central avenue, and San Fernando road are Tropico's only highways of traffic and travel that traverse the city from north to south. San Fernando road and Central avenue are its principal thoroughfares. The grading and paving of both these streets was done by Los Angeles County's Good Roads Commission. They are examples of superiority in every respect.

#### Glendale Avenue

This street branches easterly from San Fernando road at the city's south limits and leads to the old townsite of Glendale. Its value as a driveway is considerably marred by having its center line in the possession of the Tropico-Glendale branch of the Salt Lake steam railway. But abutting upon it are many fine properties, and with the improvement of it would be made as desirable a residence street as any in the city. Within the last year the part of the street within the city of Glendale has been put into perfect condition, and it only remains for the part of the street within the city of Tropico to have the same attention.

The supervisors will go out Thursday morning (today) and look over the territory and give the protestants a hearing next Monday.

### LET'S BE HONEST AS WELL AS JUST

The city of Los Angeles has made it clear to all whom it may concern that annexation thereto in the future must be with the distinct understanding and agreement that the annexed territory shall be subject to taxation for the payment of the city's debt for Owens river water and electric light and power, as well as all other public improvements at the same rate as that levied on property within the present city limits.

Therefore, outlying cities and communities so situated as to be independent of Los Angeles for water and electric power and light, and are unwilling to subject themselves to an equal share of the burden of their acquisition, are excluded from all possibility of sharing in their benefits, either by annexation or purchase. This is exactly as it should be. A community, big or little, able and willing to take care of itself in such matters, is justified in rejecting annexation to the great city.

But the community that counts on Owens river water for making "possible the development of sections" of its territory "which are at present unproductive," is neither justified in rejecting annexation to Los Angeles, nor in publishing to the world that "Owens river water" is one of its distinctive assets.

The time has come for the city of Tropico to face this question squarely. Are we in a situation to declare our independence of Los Angeles in this matter? Do we want Owens river water and electric plants for the promotion of our manifold interests, with the privilege of advertising them to the world as appurtenant assets in the schedule of our advantages?

We do not propose to say here what our answer to these questions should be; but we do propose to say here and now that it is at least misleading, if not fraudulent, to advertise the water and electric light and power owned by the city of Los Angeles as one of our principal assets before the same is true.

Our proximity to the great city is an "asset" we may well advertise. But to claim ownership in any part of its mighty public utilities without an adequate pro quo and in the absence of its truth is dishonest.

For the opening of the extension of Park avenue on and into Griffith Park, the good offices of Councilman Miles

## READY TO CHANGE TO THE TROLLEY

### Plans For Southern Pacific Transformation Here

The Los Angeles press announces that plans have been completed for the expenditure of many thousand dollars in the electrification of local steam lines of the Southern Pacific and to connect their operation with the Pacific Electric trolley system, owned by the Harriman lines. Gaps will be filled by new construction until the company will have electric cars running between Los Angeles, and its southern and eastern Southern California connecting points, possibly including Imperial valley. The steam line to Pasadena and the branches between Burbank and Oxnard, are to be similarly transformed. Ultimately the steam main line tracks will be paralleled by electric lines as far north on the coast line as Santa Barbara, and to Acton on the valley line.

### TROPICO CHURCH DIRECTORY.

#### Church of the Brethren

Proceedings for the incorporation of practically the same territory as Belvidere school district, which takes in about two and one-half miles square immediately east of the Los Angeles city limits, the south limit being about two blocks south of Stevenson avenue, part of the distance, and just south of Whittier road the balance.

The population is estimated at 4225, and it is proposed to incorporate as a city of the fifth class.

This territory is included in that of the "blanket petition" for annexation to Los Angeles, now pending before the city council.

It was frankly stated that the incorporation procedure is for the purpose of "heading off the annexation of Belvidere to Los Angeles."

"We are situated unmercifully from some of the rest of the territory in the annexation proposition," said Mr. Shaffer, "in that we have a water supply for 30,000 people and do not need to come into the city on that account."

There are two protests signed by 258 and 197 persons, respectively.

Mr. Shaw stated that the petitioners are willing to have the order cut down about half, eliminating acreage in the eastern part.

The supervisors will go out Thursday morning (today) and look over the territory and give the protestants a hearing next Monday.

#### First Baptist

Third and Louise streets. Rev. Eugene Haines. Sunday services: Sunday school, 9:45 a.m.; preaching, 11:00 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. B. Y. P. U., 6:30 p.m. Prayer meeting, 7:30 p.m.

#### GLENDALE CHURCH DIRECTORY

Methodist Episcopal of Casa Verdugo, corner Louise and Dyden streets. Rev. C. R. Norton. Sunday services: Sunday school, 10:00 a.m.; C. H. Lee, superintendent. Preaching at 11 a.m.

#### First Baptist

Third and Louise streets. Rev. Eugene Haines. Sunday services: Sunday school, 9:45 a.m.; preaching, 11:00 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. B. Y. P. U., 6:30 p.m. Prayer meeting, 7:30 p.m.

#### Catholic

Seventh and Cedar streets. Rev. J. S. O'Neill. Sunday services: Mass 8 a.m.; Sunday school follows. Mass 10:30 a.m.

#### Central Christian

Sixth and Louise. Rev. J. W. Utter. Sunday School, 9:45 a.m.; preaching, 11:00 a.m. and 7:30 p.m.; C. E., 6:30 p.m.; League meeting, 6:30 p.m.; Mid-Week prayer meeting, 7:30 p.m. Wednesday.

#### First M. E.

Third and Dayton. Rev. J. F. Humphrey. Sunday services: Sunday school, 9:30 a.m.; preaching, 11:00 a.m. and 7:30 p.m.; Epworth League, 6:30 p.m. Prayer meeting Wednesday, 7:30 p.m.

#### First Presbyterian

Fourth and Cedar streets. Rev. S. L. Ward. Sunday school, 10:00 a.m.; preaching, 11:00 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. C. E., 6:30 p.m. Wednesday evening prayer meeting, 7:30 p.m.

#### St. Mark's Episcopal

Fourth and Isabelle streets. Rev. R. O. Mackintosh. Sunday services: Sunday school, 10:00 a.m.; preaching, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Prayer meeting Wednesday, 7:30 p.m.

#### West Glendale

Fifth and Pacific. Rev. A. B. Morrison. Sunday services: Sunday school, 10 a.m.; preaching, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Prayer meeting Wednesday, 7:30 p.m.

#### PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

##### P. S. McNUTT

Counselor and Attorney-at-Law  
Office San Fernando Bldg.  
Los Angeles, Cal.

Tel. Sunset Main 6299.

##### DR. THOS. C. YOUNG

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Secretary and Manager.

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## Nursery Stock

## THE INTERURBAN SENTINEL

### THE JEWEL CITY OUTDOES HERSELF

#### Feasts of Meat and Feats of Fun Galore—Everybody Happy

Glendale did herself proud in her May-day Festival—as she always does on occasions of the kind. The events of the day were the barbecue by Major R. G. Doyle and the speech of Hon. L. C. Gates and Rev. J. N. Henry. The meat was exceedingly palatable and so were the speeches. Of the meat there was not enough to go round. Of the speeches there was a plenty, and some to spare. Senator Gates dwelt at some length on the period of his long confinement at hard labor in Sacramento during the winter. In the course of his speech he likened himself to the young man who left the eastern home of his God-fearing parents and went to Denver, where he was sent to the legislature. In due course of time the story of the young man's misfortune reached the ear of his aged father who, sparing the dreadful news from the feeble partner of his joys and sorrows, started out to get the wayward son "pardoned out." Fortunately the legislature adjourned and the old father was rejoiced to find his son free. The difference with the speaker was that he was out on probation and yet had another term to serve. At this Reverend Henry proposed a petition to our excellent and compassionate governor for a full pardon; cruelly suggesting that Glendale would furnish a patriot ready and willing to take his place.

#### COURT CONTEMPTUOUSLY CARICATURED

The city of Tropico has an ordinance limiting the speed at which a vehicle may be driven through the streets of the city to fifteen miles an hour, and providing that the penalty for its violation shall be a fine of not less than \$3 nor more than \$100, or confinement in the county jail for not more than 30 days, or both such fine and imprisonment.

The city also has a Recorder's court and two or three special arresting officers charged with its enforcement.

For his services in proceedings before him for a violation of the ordinance the City Recorder is entitled to a fee of \$3 in each case. For their services, the special arresting officers, mounted on motorcycles, are allowed a compensation of forty cents an hour for time employed.

In last Sunday's Los Angeles Times, the proceedings of the Recorder's court in the enforcement of this ordinance is made the subject of caustic caricature, which the Times justifies itself in publishing in an editorial of Tuesday morning's issue, from which we quote the following:

"Several communities in this end of the State have brought upon themselves unenviable notoriety by permitting abuses of the iniquitous fee system. \* \* \* The whole fee system is an iniquity and should be abolished. It puts too good opportunities for graft into the hands of Greed and transforms useful regulations into exasperating annoyances. Officers engaged in holding up careless or criminal automobilists or in hunting for unvaccinated dogs or uneducated cats should be paid a per diem, and not a fee for every fellow they get."

#### A MUSICALE AT LANKERSHIM

A most delightful musical was given by Mr. and Mrs. Gwynn at their beautiful home in Lankershim last Sunday afternoon and those present were highly entertained by the classical selections rendered. At the close tea was served. First on the menu were sandwiches, pickled olives and pickled cucumbers. Then followed various kinds of cake and ice cream. Those present will not soon forget how tastefully the table was arranged.

At each plate was a beautiful rose and in the center of the table was a magnificent bouquet. In one end of the dining room were ferns, flowering cacti and rare plants, all apparently arranged with that indifference to system and design, but which, nevertheless, brought into full view the effects of foliage and flower, which is the essence of art. This apparent indifference was also manifested in the furnishings of the rooms. Nothing was arranged for show, the predominating idea being comfort and pleasure.

After tea there were strolls through the grounds and gardens and the same mind that directed the interior arrangements was evident here. Flowers in abundance and which had responded to every touch of care; trees and vines and shrubs—all blending together and making a picture long to be remembered. Mr. and Mrs. Gwynn are delightful hostesses; there was no restraint but freedom and good will as if one were in his own home. Among the numbers present were: Mr. and Mrs. S. Sandler, Editor Wilcox of the Lacombe and wife; Mr. and Mrs. Wilcox; Messrs. Barker and Craig—all of Lankershim; Mr. and Mrs. Dufur, and Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Fawkes of Burbank, and S. A. Conner of Los Angeles.

### FIFTY YEARS AGO

April 12.—Fort Sumter is fired on. April 13.—Fort Sumter surrenders. April 14.—Major Anderson and his men evacuate the fort. April 15.—The President calls for 75,000 volunteers to suppress "insurrectionary combinations," and summons an extra session of Congress to meet July 4. April 16.—Four Massachusetts regiments begin to assemble in Boston. North Carolina troops take Fort Caswell and Johnston. The Confederate Government calls for 32,000 men. April 17.—The United States steamship Star of the West is taken by Texas troops. The Virginia Convention adopts the ordinance of secession. April 18.—Lieutenant Jones, U. S. A., destroys the Federal arsenal at Harper's Ferry and withdraws with his men. Major Anderson and his men reach New York and are given an ovation. April 19.—President Lincoln issues a proclamation declaring a blockade of the Southern ports. The Sixth Massachusetts regiment is attacked by a mob while passing through Baltimore.

April 20.—The Gosport Navy Yard, opposite Norfolk, Va., with ships, stores, etc., is burned by Federal officers to prevent its capture by the Confederates.

April 21.—The branch mint at Charlotte, N. C., is seized by the State authorities.

April 22.—Robert E. Lee is made "Commander of the military and naval forces of Virginia."

April 23.—Gen. B. F. Butler takes military possession of the Annapolis and Elk Ridge Railroad in Maryland, despite the protest of Governor Hicks.

April 25.—Texas troops capture 450 United States soldiers at Saluria. Illinois troops rescue the stores in the Federal Arsenal at St. Louis from a threatened Confederate attack.

April 26.—Confederate sympathizers in Baltimore destroy the railroad bridges around the city to block the passage of troops to Washington. April 27.—The reinforcement of Fort Pickens is announced.

April 28.—The frigate Constitution reaches New York from Annapolis, after a narrow escape from the Confederates.

April 29.—The Maryland Legislature votes against secession.

May 3.—President Lincoln issues a proclamation calling for 42,000 volunteers for three years' service, and adds 22,000 men to the regular army and 18,000 seamen to the navy.

May 4.—A Union meeting is held at Wheeling, Va., and resolutions adopted denouncing the secession of the State, and approving the refusal of the merchants to pay taxes to the authorities at Richmond.

May 5.—General Butler and a Federal force seize the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, commanding the route from the West.

May 6.—Arkansas Convention adopts ordinance of secession.

May 7.—A serious riot is caused at Knoxville, Tenn., by the hoisting of a Union flag and the delivery of speeches. One man is killed and one wounded.

Northern States and cities have contributed over \$23,000,000 for the war.

Governor Harris, of Tennessee, announces to the legislature the formation of a military league between the independent State of Tennessee and the Confederate States.

May 8.—The Harriet Lane captures a privateer at the mouth of the Chesapeake.

May 9.—The Confederate Congress authorizes the Confederate President to raise such a force for war as he deems expedient.

European papers reaching New York express the opinion that the fall of Fort Sumter will sober both North and South, and lead to an amicable settlement, without further hostilities.

May 10.—The Confederate Secretary of War invests R. E. Lee with the command of the forces in Virginia. President Lincoln directs that all officers of the Army renew their oath of allegiance to the United States, except those who have entered the service since April 1.

The Maryland legislature passes a resolution imploring the President to cease the present war.

Captain Lyon and the United States forces in St. Louis surround Camp Jackson, which surrenders. A mob attacks the United States troops, who fire, killing twenty-two, and wounding many. A large quantity of arms and munitions are captured, and 639 prisoners taken.

May 11.—A mass-meeting in Wheeling favors separation from eastern Virginia.

In a clash between the Home Guards and a mob in St. Louis, seven per-

sons are killed and many wounded.

May 12.—Unsuccessful attempts are made to destroy railroad bridges, tracks, and telegraph lines near Baltimore.

May 13.—A Union convention assembles at Wheeling, Va.

May 14.—The Postmaster General annuls the contract for carrying the mails between St. Louis and Memphis, owing to the forcible stoppage of steamers.

May 15.—A proclamation of neutrality with respect to the war between the States is issued by Queen Victoria. May 16.—Brigadier-Generals Butler and McClellan are appointed Major-Generals.

May 17.—A submarine boat, supposed to be owned by the Confederates, is captured at Philadelphia.

May 18.—Arkansas is admitted to the Southern Confederacy.

May 19.—The Federal steamers, Freeborn and Monticello, exchange shots with a Confederate battery at Sewell's Point, Va., and the Freeborn captures two schooners with Confederate troops in the Potomac.

May 20.—The North Carolina State Convention passes an ordinance of secession.

Governor Magoffin, of Kentucky, issues a proclamation of neutrality.

#### THE ZAMBOANGA FAIR

We pay scant attention to our Filipino and Moro associates nowadays, and little wonder. For the Philippines, once a sore thumb in politics, have ceased to ache, and they are naturally overlooked, except as an attack by a crazed Moro on an army officer gets in the cable news, or as the sugar tariff demands attention.

But the Zamboanga Fair, says an editorial written in the Chicago Tribune, may serve as a reminder. The fair was held but recently, and though Governor-General Forbes was there with an escort of Philippine scouts, detachments from the Army and Navy, and representatives of Filipino assembly, the parade of the native tribes was the event which "filled the eye." Then:

The Princess of Cotabato was carried in a specially constructed palanquin; a gorgeously attired person, the princess, in silks carefully sought out to please her fastidious tastes.

In attendance on her was Datu Piang, a self-made man and proud of it. The Davao district furnished wild tribes headed by automobiles. There were Bagabos, Manobos, Mandayans, and cannibals who, in their former childlike existence, counted that day happy which brought a human liver to the dining-table—preferably the liver of a white man. They now content themselves with their own, and march in the wake of automobiles.

The Jolo contingent was headed by the Sultan. He is described as "all American." A calea drawn by an American horse carried him. In the subsequent speechmaking he said that he had seen things in the United States to convince him of the power and richness of that nation. The Sultan was but recently our guest.

Hadji Fatima followed him, preceding in a long line of Sulu Moros. She is the only Sulu woman who has been to Mecca, thus a distinguished character.

Lanao is a district of fighters. Its marchers showed wonderful colors in apparel and swung their arms in an arc of 180 degrees as they paraded.

Even persons familiar with the Philippines are reported to have "sat spellbound as the tribes of picturesque Moro people passed by," unprepared for a spectacle of "such unusual brilliance, color, and fascination."

In approved American fashion, speeches followed the parade. The Hon. Sergio Osmena, speaker of the Philippine assembly, congratulated the people of the Moro province on their successful effort to bring together the various tribes and peoples on a common ground.

Datu Mandi was convinced that all the Moros are united in support of the United States Government.

Datu Piang was dragged out of his shyness to talk, and he conquered it long enough to "express appreciation of the good work the Americans are doing by this great unification of the people of the province."

The imagination may play one trick, says this writer, but barring the silks, the former cannibalistic habits, the woman who had been to Mecca, the sultans, and the datu, there is much in it all to call to mind a celebration in any town in Indiana, New York, Illinois, Ohio, or Glendale, California.

#### NOTED WOMAN DEAD

BOSTON, May 22.—Mrs. Williamina Paton Fleming, one of the foremost astronomers of the world, and curator of astronomical records in Harvard University, died late today in a Boston hospital.

List your "For Sale" and "For Rent" property at the Sentinel Office Real Estate Agency and reap good results.

### LITTLE LESSON IN MANNERS

"If We Look to Our Manners, Our Morals Will Look Out For Themselves."

What are good manners?

"Taet," says one; "kindness of heart," says another.

This question, asked and answered in a thousand different ways by Petronius, Lord Chesterfield and other arbiters of elegance, arises again in the present day when manners seem an art lost in the miasma of money making.

Of course, there are no set rules concerning courtesy, as every age makes its own code. Manners are too elusive, too changeable for it to be possible to lay down any hard and fast restrictions as to what is correct in one generation or vulgar in another.

Manners have been defined as "the result of much good sense, some good nature and a little self-denial for the sake of others, and with a view to obtain the same indulgence from them." Again it has been said, "If we look to our manners, our morals will look out for themselves," which saying contains as much wisdom as wit.

To be of real value, good manners should be acquired early; then they will become second nature, for the good habits and impressions of early youth have a way of sticking to one through life.

To begin with, it is the greatest mistake to think that manners are only for society, and are to be set aside with our outdoor garments when we come home. If manners are meant to hide the unsightly side of human nature, to clothe the nakedness of which shocks our highly cultivated sense of what is fitting, it is surely at home that this primitive aspect is most likely to offend, and it is just as shocking when displayed at our own fireside as to the world at large. If parents taught the sons of the house to be polite to their sisters, and if they themselves were polite to each other, there would be fewer unhappy homes. Boys often think that manners are meant only for girls, but they would be none the worse or less manly for knowing how to be able to feel at ease in society, to enter and leave a room gracefully and to find the right thing to say when her mother's friends speak to her.

Nothing plays a more important part in a woman's career than charm, yet nothing is more elusive or more difficult to describe. We know it when we meet it, we feel its influence, but, alas! if we do not possess it we can hardly hope to achieve it, for charm is a gift of the fairy godmother, one of the most precious of her gifts, and one of the rarest. Youth and even health vanish with the passing years, riches have wings, and too often fly away; beauty we know is but skin deep, but charm will last a lifetime.

If, however, we are not one of the favored of the fairy godmother, and so cannot get the vital spark, the real thing, we can still have nice, pleasing manners. Of course, those who are born and bred in a certain milieu know instinctively what to do and what to leave undone, but, for all that, no one can be so rude or so "crushing" as your grande dame when she chooses, though no doubt she would say that she does not choose, that the unpleasant necessity is forced on her by circumstances.

The ideal good manners, however, are largely tempered by the milk of human kindness, and though the woman of the world should be dignified, she need not be rude.

It must be owned, though, that this is not an age of ideal manners. So many people who ought to know better allow themselves to be very rude to those they do not know, or whom they consider outside their own narrow circle.

Then, too, they indulge in habits which not long ago would have been considered a shocking breach of good manners. Thus they put their elbows on the table, even at parties, they all talk at once, and as to cultivating a

Voice ever soft,

Gentle and low, an excellent thing in woman—

it is quite the fashion to shout at one's friends as if they were all deaf.

Then, too, a repose of manner was considered at one time essential to the wellbred woman, but this is an ideal long consigned to the past. Every one flings in these days, no one has time to sit still, nor to listen for more than a minute at a time without being bored and showing it.

In fact, we seem to be getting back to where our ancestors started in this matter; they had no time for manners, neither have we, though for vastly different reasons.—N. Y. Evening Telegram.

#### To Regulate Fireworks Sales

STOCKTON, Cal., May 22.—An ordinance prohibiting the sale or possession of fireworks in this city will be passed at the next meeting of the city council.

Subscribe for the Inter-Urban \$1.50 per year.

### THE HISTORY OF MONROVIA

Its Three Founders Still Live There in the Beautiful Little City

It was 27 years ago that W. N. Monroe made his first purchase of land in the vicinity of what is now Monrovia. He had previously investigated Southern California with the view to locating and concluded that this section was the most inviting. Accordingly he made purchases aggregating 1179 acres.

The land was purchased partially from the railroad and partially from E. J. Baldwin. Baldwin had secured the land at a cost of about \$2.50 an acre from Jewish holders, who in turn had bought it from original Spanish grantees at a price of not more than \$1 an acre. The Spanish grants were called San Franciscita, Santa Anita and Puente. Mr. Monroe paid all the way from \$2.50 to \$12.50 for the land secured.

Soon after Mr. Monroe made his purchase, E. F. Spence and D. J. Bicknell each purchased a 1000 acres adjoining the property secured by Mr. Monroe. Two years after the first purchase Mr. Monroe, in company with Mr. Bicknell and Mr. Spence, formed a syndicate for the purpose of founding a town and selling their property in small lots. A tract of 60 acres was set aside as a townsite. It was surveyed, streets laid out, irrigation system put in and several thousand pepper trees planted for shade.

There was some question as to naming the new town, Mr. Bicknell and Mr. Spence desiring to call it Monroe, to which Mr. Monroe objected. It was finally agreed to call the place Monrovia. At that time the Santa Fe railroad was just building through and things were on the boom. The town had not been incorporated and a saloon was established. This roused the owners to action. They incorporated and elected officers, Mr. Monroe being chosen as the first mayor. The saloon was legislated out of existence and there has been no similar establishment of the kind in the city since that time.

The whole of the townsite was laid out in lots of the size 50x150 feet. These sold rapidly. The boom was on and people were buying anything in sight at great inflated prices. Every lot was sold that the owners cared to dispose of. Within a year there were 1200 inhabitants in the town. Later prices for property declined, but at the present time they are much higher than during the flush times of a quarter of a century ago.

#### Naming of Streets

The unique system of street naming in Monrovia was largely due to Mrs. Monroe. In consultation with Mr. Spence and Mr. Bicknell, it was decided that the names of the trees, fruits and flowers should be used generally for street names and that all should be avenues.

Orange avenue was marked for the principal street, running east and west, while Myrtle was the designation of the main north and south street. Myrtle avenue was so named after the oldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Monroe. Mr. Spence, having a great liking for things Irish, insisted that two thoroughfares should have Irish designations, and accordingly Shamrock and Daffodil avenues were created. Later Daffodil avenue was changed to California avenue. All other names of avenues today are substantially named as they were in the beginning. Falling Leaf and White Oak avenues had been run through by E.

## GOV. WILSON'S ADDRESS

Party Lines Are Being Very Much Obscured

## PROGRESSIVES, REACTIONARIES

Express the Real Contrasts Which Men Show Themselves in Political Life

It must be evident to every one that party lines are being very much obscured; that more and more men are holding themselves free to follow this leader or that according as their own perception of the public interest dictates. And so a great many new terms have come into our politics. It is amusing to note their variety and the way in which men are seeking labels for themselves and for their opponents. The classification most in fashion is that of "progressives" and "reactionaries," and I dare say those terms will serve as well as any others to express the real contrasts which now begin to show themselves in our political action.

It is interesting to me as a Democrat to note that while we have heard a great deal of talk about insurgent Republicans, we have heard very little about insurgent Democrats. (Laughter.) Insurgents are those who throw off authority. It must be that the insurgent Republicans are throwing off the authority of the major portion of their party, while Democrats are free to be progressive without being insurgents. It would seem that to be progressive is not to defy the general authority of their party colleagues. I should like to believe that this meant that the Democratic party as a whole is naturally progressive, and that it is easier, through the instrumentality of that party, to accomplish the new purposes of the day than through the instrumentality of the Republican party. (Laughter and applause.)

It is important to note that the word "progressive" means something much more than mere impulse or inclination. It means, if I understand it correctly, a concentration upon actual problems and upon the means of solving them. It is the sober business of the progressive to understand and to act. It is his business to know a great deal more than that something is wrong. He must know just what it is that is wrong, and when he sees it he must daily recognize his duty to act and to act along definite lines of reform. We have passed the time of excitement, of general complaint, of undiscriminating condemnation, and have come to take politics more seriously than they have taken it in earlier generations. (Applause.)

The first and most important thing is an apprehension of the actual facts. A perception of the facts is as important as a comprehension of the remedies; and the facts cannot be stated too plainly for our purpose.

For example, a great deal of discussion is now concentrated upon proposed methods of reform which a great many people interpret as meaning that we are impatient of our long-established institution; that we wish to substitute for representative government, that great system which has so long and so admirable a history, and which has seemed the chief instrument of liberty throughout many centuries, some more direct, less organic system of action on the part of the people; and many champions now arise to defend the great institutions which they conceive to be in danger. I do not find anywhere a desire to dispense with or to impair representative government. (Applause.) What I do find is a very general impression that our governments have ceased to be representative; that they wear the form, but do not exemplify the reality. If we are to act intelligently, we must first of all look into this question and see if this impression is well founded.

I think that every one familiar with the actual methods of our politics must admit that under the political methods we have been in the habit of using in recent decades the people do not select and do not control their representatives. (Applause.) The selection of those representatives has been in the hands of small groups of men who were not chosen by anybody but themselves to make the selection. The peculiarity of our method of nomination has been that it has been left to small groups of self-constituted managers who have determined—generally in private conference—who the candidates for office should be, and who, because they had practically complete control of the matter, could use men who would be willing to serve any special purpose that they might have in mind. In recent years these small group of men have themselves been in large measure controlled by those who supplied them with money for campaign purposes. They have formed very close alliances with certain great business interests—in some places with one set of interests, in other places with another set—but always with men who wished, as a return for their contributions, to be assured that nothing would be done by legislatures and city councils, or ex-

ecutive officers, that was detrimental to their private interests, or obstructive of their private purposes. (Applause.)

The consequence has been that in the policies they pursued, in the measures they have enacted, in great many of their official acts, our so-called public representatives have been guided, not by opinion, not by careful analysis of the real general interest of the communities which they ought to have served, but by the suggestions, in many instances by the definite and imperative orders, of little coteries of men who were under heavy obligations in particular quarters.

The present popular feeling about our political methods, therefore, is based upon the conviction that the people do not really have a free selection of those who are to represent them and cannot control them after they are selected. Men shrug their shoulders at platforms, having found that they are for use only to win elections, and that after the elections are won the promises contained in them are forgotten and left unfulfilled, only to be renewed and again broken at subsequent elections. Not a little cynical feeling has gone abroad among the great body of voters that perhaps there was but little to be gained by going to the polls after all.

It has been felt, in many instances it has been proved, that the persons who really controlled political action were more easily accessible to representatives of special interests than to the people themselves; and that business—with a capital B—exercised a very much more effective control than did the voters. (Applause.) This has been the whole trouble—the feeling that there was a barrier between the voters and their own institutions. Some intermediate body of associated interests managed to have their own way, whether the voters approved or not. Most of the reforms proposed in recent months have therefore been aimed at cutting away these intermediaries by giving the people direct access to the choice of their representatives and public opinion direct access to the process of legislation and of policy.

It is interesting to note, among other things, how popular the idea has become of shortening the ballot—that is of reducing the number of persons who are to be voted for. It is evident upon the face of the thing that, if everybody who is put in office must be voted for, the list will be so long that the voter will be absolutely ignorant of the character or antecedents or abilities of two-thirds of the men he votes for; and this ignorance on his part is the opportunity of the political machine. It can fill the ticket with unknown men who will be subservient tools, or at any rate serious obstruction to the carrying out of the policies which the machine desires. Whereas, if the ticket is reduced to a small number of names for a few conspicuous offices, it will be possible for everybody to know whom he is voting for, and to have an actual judgment in the matter. If the few persons voted for are held responsible for the appointment of the rest and for the management of the government which they undertake, the people have a definite means of control. This small group of men can be watched, they can be judged, they can be assessed by what they do from day to day, and real responsibility will take the place of virtual irresponsibility. Where everybody is responsible, nobody is responsible. (Applause.)

This is undoubtedly the reason why the commission form of government for cities has been spreading with such extraordinary rapidity from city to city throughout the country. Under this form of government the usual arrangement is to select a board of not more than five persons, and put the whole government of the city in their hands, both the ordinance-making power and the administrative or executive power; to give them authority to appoint all city officers, and hold them responsible for the efficiency and honest of those whom they appoint. Not in a single instance, so far as I have heard, has this new form of government failed to give the greatest satisfaction or to effect just the change which was sought to be effected, namely, the change from an irresponsible extravagant and inefficient government to a responsible, economical and efficient government. This is the principle and the purpose of the shortened ballot; the concentration of the choice of the people upon a small group of persons whom they can watch and whom they therefore can control. (Applause.)

Another of the most interesting features of the commission form of government is that it is usually associated with the initiative and referendum; the right of the citizens, that is to say, to originate proposals of law, and to insist that certain measures of a debatable character shall be submitted to them for decision. And in many of our states there is a distinct movement to adopt the initiative and referendum as methods of legislative action for the people of the States themselves, as has already been done in the noteworthy instance of Oregon. The idea of this method of action is not to supersede law-making or ordinance-making bodies, but merely to supply a means of action to

be used, when if necessary, in order to keep representatives constantly aware of their dependence upon public opinion and the judgment of their constituents. It is nowhere sought to substitute these methods of action for those long established among us. The purpose is merely one of rectification, restraint, control.

The same may be said of the recall; that is to say, the right of the voters of any political, self-governing unit to cancel the election of an officer and substitute some one else upon occasion. This is merely a means of heightening the sense of responsibility, and when properly safe-guarded by the law, can only with difficulty be used for any other purpose. Its intention is to establish in the field of administrative action the sense of dependence on the common judgment that the initiative and referendum are meant to exert in the field of legislative action. (Great applause.)

In short, these are methods by which we are attempting not to destroy, but to restore—not to impair, but to repair—the great institutions which have been serviceable instruments of our liberty.

Take another question of fact, in the field of national politics. Take the question of the operation of the tariff. What are the facts with regard to its operation? It is becoming plainer and plainer that the fact is that, in recent times, at any rate, it has been used not as a system of protection but as a system of favoritism, a system of patronage, a system by which all sorts of favors and special advantage have been dealt out—if necessary, secretly, tucked away in single words and phrases here and there in schedules which it was hoped most people would overlook and not understand. The system has gone a long way beyond its primitive purpose of protecting. It has become a system by which, by means of taxation, the national government seeks to assure certain classes of manufacturers of their profits, no matter whether they earn them by efficiency and economy or in the production of sound and marketable goods or not.

It is obvious, too, that behind this wall of special favors it has been much more possible than it would otherwise have been for those who conducted our industries to combine and, by combining, to assure profits to the badly equipped factory as well as to the well equipped; or, if necessary, to put the badly equipped factory entirely out of business and pay dividends on the price paid to bring it into the combination by the price put upon the product of the more efficient factories. No man who looks beneath the surface of the facts can fail to see that much of the history of combination and monopoly in this country in recent years has been traceable to the opportunities afforded—the illegitimate opportunities—by the protective tariff.

What are the remedies here? They are, as elsewhere, the remedies of adjustment. We must adjust our fiscal policy, as we must adjust every other policy, to the standards of national efficiency; not merely the efficiency of the nation as a whole, but the efficiency of its several working parts, whether they be industrial or any other. We must base our tariff policy, like all others, upon the common interest without regard to special interests at all; indeed, with a view to subordinate special interest to the common interest. We must adjust it also to the common development, which is not permitted by our present fiscal policy. The common development of the capacities of the nation is not effected by putting some parts of its activities in the hothouse. The common air of our policy ought to stimulate the common air abroad in the heavens; stimulates growth by its tonic breath.

There is nothing to fear in this age. Change will not hurt us, if it be just change, if it be undertaken by men who comprehend their task, know what the actual facts are, and sincerely intend the common service. If they will but take pains to understand what they are doing, and will undertake it without fear or favor we shall initiate another age of which America will have reason to be proud; an age in which we shall restore our institutions to their integrity and our policies to their old standard of the public interests. (Long continued applause.)

**DANCING IN THE HULL HOUSE**  
"Hull House in Chicago is Christless," declared May Leonard Woodruff, national vice-president of the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in an address at Trinity Methodist Church in Denver last Monday night. "I would not take one leaf from the laurel crown that rightfully belongs to Jane Addams, but recently I went into Hull House and in the reception room I saw young people dancing. I asked what religious teaching the people there had, and I was told none. At Mercy home, conducted by our mission, I found more than a hundred young men and women from the slums preparing their Sunday school lessons, and I came to the conclusion that Hull House was Christless, while Mercy home has Christ."

"Transitory provision:  
"As soon as possible the reconstruction or repair of telegraph and railway lines hitherto interrupted shall be begun.  
"Agreed and signed in duplicate by:  
"Senor Don Francisco S. Carabajal.  
"Don Francisco Vasquez Gomez.  
"Don Francisco Madero.  
"Don Jose M. Pino Suarez."

## RIPE FOR REVOLUTION

Since the era of Cortez when he invaded Mexico as a religious civilizer and annihilated and robbed the people, besides breaking up and destroying a more advanced civilization—considering the epoch—than has since existed, Mexico has not made much advancement aside from what the foreign element—mostly American—has introduced and advocated. Like all the so-called Spanish-American Republics, whose chief executives have obtained office through and by dishonorable methods and afterwards "played their cards" in their own behalf to continue in office for an indefinite period, contrary to their own constitutions and to that of a genuine republic, the Diaz reign of Mexico has been a repetition of this style of government. Castro of Venezuela, Reyes of Colombia, and Zelaya of Nicaragua and several others of their style have been driven away by their people and are now "doing the grand in a foreign land" under the skies of France and Italy. It now becomes the duty of the inhabitants of Guatemala and Mexico to follow suit and rid their countries of such obnoxious presidents who have been hanging on to office for years falsely against the desire of the people. Diaz claims he has done wonders for Mexico, but says nothing about what Mexico has done for him these past thirty-five years of his illegal office-holding. As honors are even, and he is in his dotage, he should be pushed aside for younger men of more enlightened ideas and modern methods. He has waxed fat and covered himself with medals at the expense of Mexico. Some things that he has not done for Mexico are well known to most of us. He has not established free speech and free press there. He has not installed a system of taxation on large land holdings, that would have the effect to oblige the owners to either cultivate or divide up the land into small farms, which would furnish work for the poor people and keep them at home. Instead, he has established a stamp duty tax, that has been in vogue for many years on the industries and products, which is a nuisance. The modus operandi election pretext is a farce and burlesque as compared with the United States. You must vote for him or not at all, or go to jail. It is high time that his regime of governing should be broken up and a new up-to-date one established. Such is the opinion of most everybody that knows Mexico. —Arlington-Jefferson Advocate.

## MEXICAN PEACE PACT

From the date of the initiation of the revolution in Mexico, November 20, 1910, to the date of the treaty of peace between the representatives of the contending forces, May 21, 1911, precisely six months have elapsed.

The peace pact is as follows:

"In the city of Juarez, on the 21st day of May, 1911, at the customs house, Señor Don Francisco S. Carabajal representing the government of Porfirio Diaz; Dr. Francisco Vasquez Gomez, Don Francisco Madero and Don Jose Pino Suarez, as the representatives of the revolutionary forces, have gathered to treat about the method of effecting a cessation of hostilities, in the entire national territory and considering:

"First. That Señor Gen. Porfirio Diaz has manifested his resolution of resigning the presidency of the republic before the end of the present month, and,

"Second. That bona fide news is at hand that Señor Ramon Corral will resign the vice presidency of the republic within the same period, and

"Third. That by the administration of law, Señor Francisco Leon De la Barra, at present minister of foreign relations of the government of Señor Gen. Diaz will assume for the interim the power of the executive of the nation and will call the general elections according to the terms of the constitution, and,

"Fourth. That the new government will study the changes of public opinion in the actuality to satisfy these conditions with the provisions of the constitution, and will come to an agreement conductive to indemnifying the losses directly caused by the revolution; therefore the two parties represented in this conference in view of the previous considerations, have agreed to formulate the following agreement:

"From today on hostilities which have existed in the entire national territory of the republic shall cease between the forces of the government and those of the revolution, these forces to be dismissed in proportion as in each state the necessary steps are taken to re-establish and guarantee tranquility and public order.

"Transitory provision:  
"As soon as possible the reconstruction or repair of telegraph and railway lines hitherto interrupted shall be begun.  
"Agreed and signed in duplicate by:  
"Senor Don Francisco S. Carabajal.  
"Don Francisco Vasquez Gomez.  
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## HERETICAL NOTIONS

## LITERARY NOTES

The Mighty Lesson of Real Sanitation Has Been Learned by Our Army

There are many hopeful signs. There was sickness in the camp, of course, for there were many, many recruits in it, and recruits always bring the sickness in; but there was practically none among old-timers—second, third or fourth enlistment men. Measles, mumps and typhoid they dodge cleverly, these days. Few men except the freshly joined and a few with whom the new typhoid inoculation had gone a little hard were in the hospitals. The new typhoid-inoculation knocks everyone who takes it, for a day or two.

The mighty lesson of real sanitation has been learned—there is no doubt of that. It is hard to keep things tidy, where, when it rains (and the Army took with it the heaviest rains known in that part of Texas, at that season, for a long period of years), the soil forms in a "gumbo" which gathers on the tramping feet to the weight of a full pound, and where, when it is dry, the dust flies in such clouds that one must keep his eyes half shut in order to protect them and see clearly how to guide mounted animal. It is hard to keep things clean—but they were kept clean down at San Antonio.

The wonder of their cleanliness and the importance which by the regulars is attached to it has been, indeed, so far as I can learn, the thing which most impressed the assigned officers from the state militia organizations, here from many sections of the Union. —From "With the Army in Texas," by Edward Marshall in June Columbian.

## Round-Up Time

(J. Edward Hungerford in the Twice-a-Month Popular Magazine.)

Range is gittin' grassy,  
Winter's drawed his claws;  
Calves are fat an' sassy,  
Teasin' of the maws;  
Loafin' days are over,  
Fer th' round-up's on!  
"Come alive, yuh fellers!" Hear the Foreman shout:

"Drap yore books an' banjos, fetch yore saddles out!

Put away yore card decks, wrangle up yore traps;

Git chur spurs an' lass ropes, buckle on yore chaps.

No more Naw'thern blizzards, weather's soft an' prime,

Nachur's fairly yelpin' that it's round-up time!

Lazy punchers gappin' Gougin' at their eyes;  
Too much ease an' nappin', Fancy grub an' pies;

Ain't so keen on workin', Ruther set an' smoke;

Heaps uh fun a-shirkin', Fer they're plumb house-broke!

"Drap that magazine, Bill!" Hear th' Foreman say:

"Quit chur game yuh sol, Butte, no more time fer play,

Choke that croop horn, Red, go an' git chur hoss;

Dutch, ain't yuh got duties as th' cook-tem boss?

Shet that nov-ell, Texas, loafin' now's a crime!

Gosh-a-mighty, fellers, this yere's round-up time!"

Bunk house fire a-dyin', No more leapin' flames;

Punchers all a-sighin', Fer their books an' games;

Cross-L bunch a-hoppin', Outfit starts at dawn;

Ain't a minute's stoppin', Fer th' round-up's ON!

Judge Conrell Dies in Dawson

DAWSON, Y. T., May 22.—Judge Wilbur Conrell, pioneer newspaper man of Salem and Portland, Ore., and once prominent in Oregon and California politics, is dead here, aged 70.

Senator Culom Writing Book

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Senator Culom has been devoting the leisure moments of his 82d year to the preparation of a volume of reminiscences which will be published early next fall.

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